

PARIS.

Steady Advance of the Germans on Lyons.

Fighting Between Detachments of Both Armies at Numerous Points.

Prussian Repulse at Gisors and Retreat.

Epernay, Epernon, Tonnay and Other Places Evacuated by Them.

GREAT UPRISING IN THE VOSGES.

Arrival of Garibaldi in France.

Paris to be Bombaraded from All the Batteries Simultaneously.

The Herald Special Report of Affairs in the Capital.

The Defences Stronger than Ever.

Alternate Elation and Depression of Public Spirit.

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Napoleon Repudiates the Recent Manifesto.

Bismarck's Opinion of the French Republic.

IT IS NOT DANGEROUS TO GERMANY.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Epernay Evacuated—Bloody Work of the Turcos—Steady Advance upon Lyons—Germans Working Towards Neu-Brisach—Fighting Near Laon and Gisors—Great Uprising in the Vosges—The Constituent Assembly—General Items.

TOURS, Oct. 7, 1870.

A despatch from Gisors, dated yesterday, states that Epernay had been evacuated by the Prussians, who are retreating.

GARIBOLDI IN FRANCE.

A telegram from Marseilles, dated to-day, reports that Garibaldi has arrived at that city from Italy.

THE TURCOS AT WORK.

A despatch from Montargis, dated on Wednesday last, reports that a Prussian post at Bondary, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by the Turcos.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCEMENT UPON LYONS.

Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the east and southeast of France on their march to Lyons.

GERMANS MOVING TOWARDS NEU-BRISACH.

General Gambetta reports to the Minister of War from Epinal on the 6th that the enemy are going towards Neu-Brisach. There was skirmishing on the previous day, but without serious result. The villages about Epinal are filled with troops.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN LAON AND BRUYÈRES.

The Prefect of Epinal telegraphs at midnight of the 6th to the Minister of the Interior that a combat took place yesterday between the towns of Laon and Bruyères against eight to ten thousand Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops, who were aided by the National Guards, held their position.

PRUSSIAN REPULSE AT GISORS.

A telegram from Rouen, dated yesterday, states that Gisors has been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gisors of two thousand men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and also to the eastward.

GREAT UPRISING IN THE VOSGES.

The journals say there is a general uprising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are aroused. Franco-troops are all the passes, and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their convoys and cutting their communications and roads.

NATIONAL GUARDS FIGHTING BY MASSE.

A despatch from Evreux shows great enthusiasm on the part of the National Guards, who are rising en masse to resist Prussian requisitions.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRENCH.

The Pontifical Zouaves, who are to come to Tours, will form a complete corps of 5,000 or 6,000 men and officers.

GENERAL ITEMS.

General La Motterotte, the commander of the army of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

The Pontifical Zouaves, 500 strong, arrived at Tours to-day and will enter the French service.

The troops have all left here (October 6). Their movements are kept secret.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS TO BE GENERAL—Efforts to Cut Off the Water Supply—French Successes—Operations of German Detachments—Movements on the Rhine—An Aerial Combat—Several War Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

A telegram from Versailles, dated on the 6th, via Berlin to-day, states that meeting important transferred before Paris Wednesday or Thursday.

THE GREAT GUN FOR FORT D'IVRY.

The great gun for Fort d'Ivry, on the south of

Paris is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometers, and it requires thirty-five kilograms of powder for each discharge.

THE BOMBARDMENT TO BE GENERAL.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment the arrangements are perfected. The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between the canal of L'Ourge and the National Railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth corps and on the left the Twelfth corps. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the Canal de L'Ourge into the Marne river. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design one source of the water supply of the beleagued will be cut off.

NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin writes from that city, under date of the 6th inst., that by the fall of Toul and Strasbourg, and the interrupted communications between Pout-a-Mousson and army headquarters the war has assumed a new phase.

PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Heretofore the Prussian tactics will be to pay no attention to fortifications, but to march direct upon the large cities and invest them. This applies especially to operations against Lyons, three divisions having left Strasbourg, also the reserves of the Third army corps and the South German reserves, for this campaign. The commander has directed the speedy reduction of all the principal French cities in advance of Lyons, as the German forces cannot be hindered by the hostile demonstrations of the French. The correctness of this plan was demonstrated by the taking of Orleans and the occupying, almost without resistance, of the principal points for a circuit of eighty miles around Paris. Similar proceedings are expected from the reserves of the First North German army, now in great strength at Chalons and Soissons. Rouen will be occupied, thus gaining the key to all important towns in Northern and Eastern France.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN EUROPE-LOIRE.

A despatch from Vendôme, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, dated at six o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence:

The Prussians have been driven from Janville, Tournay and the neighboring villages in the department of Eure-et-Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's carriers. The road between this place (Vendôme) and Tonnay is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France.

OPERATIONS OF GERMAN DETACHMENTS.

The Fourth Prussian cavalry are scouring the country toward the Loire. They drove 1,000 Mobiles out of Montfort Lamoignon.

The Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the Nationals.

The captors of Tonnay have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The Prussians have scoured the provinces of Maine, Orleans and Picardy, without finding any traces of the new French levies.

Epernay has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 5,000 at Rambouillet.

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Tours (9) numbered 1,500, and not 500, as at first reported.

A despatch from Bouenval, in the department of Eure-et-Loire, dated Thursday evening, 6th, says the enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours, and are apparently falling back on Etampes.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT METZ.

A despatch from Saarbrück, dated the 6th inst., and telegraphed from Berlin to-day reports that the Prussians have opened their heavy batteries on Stouley, the northern defense of Metz. The French replied with spirit, and the cannonade lasted two hours. The result is unknown, but it was probably indecisive.

OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE.

The French fortresses of Belfort, Schleisstadt and Neu Breusach are to be attacked at once.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse, marching toward Altkirch.

A RATHER TOUGH STORY.

The *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper, has an ingenious, but doubtless imaginary, account of an aerial combat between Felix Tournachon Nadar, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut. The former came off victoriously.

GERMAN LOSSES BEFORE STRASBOURG.

A despatch from Strasbourg dated yesterday says that General Ollech, the Governor of Coblenz, has been transferred to that city.

General von Werden, the Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers lost, on the 21st of September to the capitulation of the place, 18,000 killed and 100,000 wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 200,000 killed and wounded, including 118 officers. The besieging force is now moving towards Paris.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM.

A telegram from Brussels states that the Belgian army has been active everywhere to protect the frontier. The siege of Maastricht and Rocourt, French fortifications near the Belgian border, by the Prussians is thought to be the motive for these precautions.

JEWISH SOLDIERS BEFORE METZ CELEBRATING THEIR FEASTS.

The Herald correspondent, writing from Berlin, says:—To-day is the Jewish feast of the Tabernacles. A leader from a Prussian Jewish soldier before Metz to his relatives here gives particulars of the curious preparations his co-religionists in the German army are making for the celebration of Kippur.

He writes:—"Many of us have joined together for the purpose of observing the day. We number 1,174 men. We have received a Torah from General Thörn, and please God and heaven, leading us unmolested, worship will be held in the open field. We shall look strange enough, playing in our uniforms and cloaks. Our Christian comrades will stand guard over us to prevent an incursion of the enemy."

SEVERAL WAR NOTES.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance and a more vigorous resistance to the Prussian raids.

The "Masonic Fraternity of England have contributed £75,000 sterling for the relief of the families of the German soldiers."

General Brannschke has been appointed Military Governor at Versailles.

The Bavarians about Biele, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden huts instead of tents. Both the Cologne *Gazette* and the *Independence* *Revue* assert that there is a complete underground communication between Paris and Tours.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter and are disposed to begin the siege of Paris.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Honoring Strasbourg—Situation at the Tulleries—Conservation Over Defeat—Tiers at Work—The Dangerous Elements—Shooting Towards—The Surrender of Strasbourg—Burnside in Paris—His Mission—Strength of Paris—Minister Washburne—Hoisting False Colors.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

By a special favor I have received letters from Paris to the date of October 4. Your special correspondent in the beleaguered city writes:—

Entered Paris on Saturday, the 17th of September, by the very last train which went into the city from the outside world. The entire of the passengers were closely observed and all actions scrutinized.

HONORING STRASBOURG.

On Saturday an interesting scene was enacted before the statue of Strasbourg, now named the *Statue de la Résistance*, in honor of the heroic defense of the fortress made by General Urich and the brave garrison under his command. Great numbers of soldiers, civilians and females gathered in the open space in front of the statue, offering decorations and in other ways demonstrating their admiration.

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ration of Strasbourg. A description of the scene is impossible; but what I have said of it will convey the best idea of what Paris is at the present moment.

AT THE TULLERIES AND CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

Nothing can be more interesting to the observer than the present appearance of the city. The Tulleries has lost its grandeur and magnificence and has become nothing more than a crowded, crowded camp. Entering opposite the Hotel Marivaux, I note large numbers of horses tied up in long lines, eating out of canvas bags. Tents are spread out and wagons stand loaded with military stores, hay, straw and other articles belonging to the government. Soldiers lie or lounge along the rows of trees which line what was formerly the private road of the Emperor, in the garden of the Tulleries, but what is now a highway of the republic. The Champs Elysees presents the same warlike appearance. Indeed the paraphernalia of war is to be seen everywhere and at all times.

SPASM OF OLD PARIS.

Yesterday, for the first time since the siege began, the city looked something like in the old days. All Paris was out upon the streets. But the spasm was only of short duration, and at this writing everything is dull and listless. All places of amusement are closed—the theatres, gardens—everything in short; but the cafes and shops, and these still thrive, with prices everywhere up and still advancing. The hotels, however, are impoverished for want of customers.

CONSERVATION OVER DEFEAT.

The engagement at Bionden on the 30th ult. created consternation anew throughout the city, for it undoubtedly ended in the complete defeat of the French, who confidently anticipated the dislodgment of the Prussians from the positions they occupy and were beginning to entrench. The very force of the army now in Paris was selected for the assault, and the repulse of the men now seems to render hopeless of success all future offensive movements.

COLLAPSE IN THE STRAITS—ENRAGES AT WORK.

Since the 20th of September we have had many exciting scenes in Paris, although nothing has occurred of real importance. On two occasions only encounters have taken place between organized gangs of ruffians and the military guard patrolling the city. The former broke into houses and robbed persons on the streets, although the latter are few, as no person goes out at night unless obliged to. The truth is that the lower classes are no better off or more orderly under the new republic than they were formerly. As they are unemployed they are entitled to draw rations; but even this right they do not often avail themselves of, preferring, as formerly, to rob or starve.

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENTS.

Notwithstanding these robberies the dangerous elements may be reported as comparatively still. It is evident, however, that there is a good deal of agitation under the surface, which may break out into a terrible convulsion should further reverses attend the French arms or should the storming of the city become imminent.

SHOOTING COVARDS AND INSUBORDINATES.

Twenty men who acted in a cowardly manner in the first engagement outside the walls of the city were shot four days ago. This is believed to be a useful mode of suppressing the growing spirit of disobedience and insubordination which is being manifested by the regular soldiers and by the Gardes Mobles.

ANNOUNCING THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

Yesterday was a most eventful day in Paris. The surrender of Strasbourg and Toul was first made known about noon and occasioned immense agitation in the city. Troops lined the public thoroughfares ready, in case of tumult, to disperse the crowd. Dismay and dissatisfaction were depicted on the countenances of the citizens, who never imagined for a moment that the fall of Strasbourg would take place at so early a date.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON A DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

General Ambrose E. Burnside, accompanied by Paul Foches, entered the French lines yesterday, bearing a flag of truce from the Prussian headquarters at Versailles, and charged with a letter from Count Bismarck to Jules Favre concerning communication between the French and Prussian lines. The object of the mission is unknown, but it is generally believed that the intention is to depress the spirits of the Parisians by letting them know the real state of affairs in France.

ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN PARIS General Burnside and Mr. Forbes went to the American Legation and afterwards had an interview with Jules Favre, who called at the legation to see them. These communications with the outside world have a marked effect upon the Parisian public, which is so easily depressed and elated.

THE STRENGTH OF PARIS.

It is certainly the case that Paris grows daily stronger and better prepared for defence. General Burnside declared that the fortifications are of the most formidable character he ever saw. The Prussians made several attempts to plant batteries and build redoubts in the face of the bastions, but failed in consequence of the fire from the great guns on the ramparts, electric lights preventing their accomplishing at night what they failed to effect in the day.

MINISTER WASHBURNE COMPELLED TO VACATE HIS HOUSE.

Minister Washburne has been compelled to abandon his house, situated on the Avenue de l'Impératrice, the whole quarter of that part of the city being barricaded and undermined. He moved to a house in the rear of the Madeleine, abandoning his furniture and valuables, including a superb portrait of President Grant. All Americans here leave with Minister Washburne should be compelled to go. They have already registered their names at the embassy.

INVASION OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

The residence of the American Consul of this city was invaded, a few days ago, by a party of French soldiers, who insisted upon examining the quarters for suspicious documents. Upon the representation of Minister Washburne to Jules Favre that this outrage had been committed General Trochu immediately issued an order prohibiting the soldiers from invading private property without authority.

QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

The city has been divided into two halves. Beginning with the outer circumference to the line of the inner one the troops possess the right of occupying all the mansions within the belt as they may be authorized by the opinion of the government. Within the limits of this belt are many of the most sumptuous mansions in Paris.

HOISTING FALSE COLORS.

Quite a number of persons not entitled to the protection of the United States have hung out the Stars and Stripes, so anxious are they of securing the help of the republic. Many have been compelled to strike their own and hoist false colors. The Minister of the King of Holland is one of those. The ministry here have announced their inability to furnish more arms at present.

IMPERIAL ROTENESS.

The imperial correspondence is published here daily and is exposing the utter rottenness of the empire and the intrigues of Napoleon. Recent letters show that De Girardin's reason for becoming a bitter satirist of the Emperor was because he thought he would have been appointed a Senator of France and was disappointed. The assassination plot turns out to have been a cooked up job. The baptism of the Prince Imperial cost \$300,000 francs.

A BALLOON PASSENGER COMPANY.

A balloon company has already been formed to take passengers out of the city. The charge for the trip is 2,000 francs each. Many persons have already secured places.

THE JACOBIANS RESTIVE.

The Jacobins are becoming daily more exacting in their demands that stringent measures shall be adopted against the Bonapartists. They insist upon the sequestration of the property of all absentees, and demand that the government seize all the provisions in the city and apportion them equally among the population. These Jacobins are sanguine of acting into power.

A GENERAL KILLED.

General Guille was killed on the 30th of September, while leading a regiment in the engagement at Chevilly. The Gardes Mobles behaved admirably.

Additional Reports from the City—Socialist Agitation—The Question of Food—The Supply—Parisian Hoarding—Absurdities and Outrages—Louis Blanc to the English People.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

I received a large batch of letters for the Times

last night from Paris by the ordinary courier and will forward them by the next steamer. The following is an extract from the latest date, October 3, a letter of Colonel E. J.:

SOCIALISTS AT WORK.

The Socialist opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris, for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the property of all accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation. The government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also demand the destruction of the Column Vendôme and all monuments pertaining to the Bonapartes.

THE QUESTION OF FOOD.

The question of food begins to be serious and food riots are feared. Already the club men are urging the people on, saying that the provisions belong to the people and that Paris had no right to take them. Five thousand beavers and four thousand sheep are killed daily, which is perhaps enough for all if just distribution was made, but, unfortunately, money buys the best in quality and quantity and little or none is left for the poor. Many groceries have been closed by the people for raising the prices, which is a serious thing for the poor. Still the city may hold out some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if the proper organization is made. The government has fixed the price of meat and has made requisition for all the flour and wheat in the city.

THE FOOD AND MUNITIONS SUPPLY.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes to the evening edition of that journal that the supplies of meat are vanishing. Breadstuffs are plenty and are stored in convenient places. There is also plenty of guns, ammunition, &c.

WOUNDS INFlicted BY THE NEEDLE GUN—THE AMBULANCES.

Speaking of the engagement at Chevilly, a Paris correspondent, on the 3d inst., says that Dr. Swinburne describes the wounds of needle guns as terrible. The balls are of a larger size than any other used by contending armies. The ambulance went further into the Prussian lines than into those of the French after the last battle. It was fortunate that the party fell into the hands of intelligent Prussian surgeons or they would not have escaped in safety.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

The forts are manned with sailors, who conscientiously fire of their cannon. A position has been lost. Two sorties, consisting of troops and armed peasants, have been driven back. The National Guard does duty on the ramparts and drills in the streets.

PARISIAN HOARDING AND HOPES.

Behind their pits, their troops, their crowd of peasants, and their ramparts, they boast of what they will do. The Parisians appear to rely upon everything except their own valor. One day it is the Army of the Loire; another day, some mechanical machine; another day, some Prussian general; and another day, the intervention of Russia and Austria.

ATTRACTIONS AND OUTRAGES.

Meaning the clubs denounce the generals. Club orators make absurd speeches. The Mayor changes the names of streets and inscribes "*Liberté, égalité et fraternité*" on the public buildings. The journals of all colors, with only one or two exceptions, are filled with lies and bombast, and the people believe the one and admire the other. The Minister of the Interior placards the walls with idle proclamations and arrests of Bonapartists. Innocent neutrals are mobbed as Prussian spies. The only prisoners we see are French soldiers on their way to be shot for cowards. Nothing is really done to force the Prussians to raise the siege, although the defenders exceed in number the besiegers.

LOUIS BLANC APPEALS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people, which appears in the official journal of Saturday last. He says the siege of Paris is a monstrous phenomenon, which will be the scandal of history. Civilization is a prisoner in Paris. The King of Prussia is the Attila of the nineteenth century. He appeals to the English people, but not for pity, for republican France has a right to the sympathies of all. He then describes the war which he says is pan-Germanism gone mad. The King of Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the empire had disappeared and the republic proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the daily *News* of September 7, saying the republican party is in no wise responsible for the present war, &c., and he declares any one to deny that since September 4 their party has represented the aspirations and genius of France. It is not true that the French nation has this terrible conflict upon its conscience. The King of Prussia is a desperate gambler, but the bloody game of battle may turn against him. M. Louis Blanc concludes: If the English people understand that our cause is that of the whole world, being that of justice, it is for it to act, to ponder on what concerns it, the consequences of leaving the rights of conquest unbridled. A nation which by its indifference sanctions the saturnalia of force risks experiencing them, and deserves to do so. It is the business of the English people to take to it. Ours is to prove to the world that our cause is just, and this being understood, to die for the right (which never dies) or conquer with it.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Affairs at Ferrières—Bismarck—How He Looks—The Peace Question—A Visit to the Lines—A Skirmish—Appearance of Versailles—General Sheridan.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1870.

The following letter has been received from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at the German headquarters:—

VERSAILES, Sept. 27, 1870.

I have just come from Ferrières. Everything is quiet there in the shape of military movements, but the Chateau grounds present a very lively appearance. Gay staff officers and the household troops are arising and walking about the picturesque park, forming a curious spectacle after the bloody work at Woerth, Toul and Sedan.

BISMARCK.

Prominent among others Count Bismarck is to be seen riding. He is a great rider. I have several times come across him mounted on a fine charger, and recognizable afar by his right royal appearance. He goes along saluting everybody, from the peasant to the King, the picture of royalty in himself. Yonder he comes, walking his horse through the shady alleys of the garden. There is a general clearance of the way. "Present arms" is the cry that goes from mouth to mouth. Bismarck is always remarked wherever he goes. On this occasion he is dressed in a military suit, in a fine specimen of manhood, although one is hardly reconciled to the great diplomat appearing in the toggery of war. His weapon is the pen, and not the sword. There is every reason to believe that the three guiding minds of the Germans are Bismarck, Moltke and the King.

PEACE.

Bismarck and the King have long since determined upon the terms of peace, and from these they will not be moved unless miracles are possible, which the Pope says they are.

A VISIT TO THE LINES.

I started from Lagny, six miles from headquarters, in a one horse conveyance (very one-horse indeed) and soon found myself in the midst of General Strum's soldiers rattling over the stones on the main route to Paris. The march forward was impeded every few steps of the line by the sentries, who were imperative in their demands to know the authority by which I was moving on. Fortunately it was a special pass for the siege lines, and was confirmed and renewed at the royal headquarters and signed by Podbielski, who advised my travelling in the day. As we go on, the

sentinels become thicker. Instead of standing carelessly, they are now lying flat on the ground or with their heads peering over little eminences. We are in front of the French. There, on the rising hills, stand the grim forts, with the tricolor floating from their staffs, and Paris just behind. But even with a good glass I can descry no troops, who, I suppose, are behind the ramparts waiting for an attack. Meanwhile the Prussian sentinels remain on the alert and only interrupt their fixed gaze to challenge me.

A DINNER WITH GENERAL VON THIELE.

While en route for this place I had the good luck to stop at the chateau now in the occupation of General Von Thiele, a brother of Vice-Chancellor Von Thiele, of Berlin, who invited me to dinner. The general did the honors in person, Prussian soldiers waiting on the table with military precision and etiquette.

A SKIRMISH.

On the way to Secaux I witnessed a sharp skirmish between the Germans and a part of the Paris garrison. A few shells burst not far from my position, and I saw a few men killed and wounded and all was over. From thence I reached Versailles. It was a regular godsend to the officers and men with whom I came to reach here, after the miserable quarters they have been occupying.

GENERAL APPEARANCES